vacancies. The latter cause an admixture photoconductivity in the long-wave part of the spectrum, characterized by long relaxation times. The interaction of excitons with different admixture centers is found to be selective. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kyyivs'kyy derzhuniversytet im. T. H. Shevchenka (Kiev State University im. T. H. Shevchenko)

SUBMITTED: July 2, 1962

GRITSENKO, Yu. I.

S/185/63/008/001/014/024
D234/D308

GORBAN, I.S.

AUTHORS: Horban', I. S., Grytsenko, Yu. I. and Rud'ko, S. M.

TITLE: Optical properties of admixture centers and the photoconductivity of cuprous oxide

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 8, no. 1, 1963, 96-100

TEXT: The authors measured absorption spectra of admixtures, energy distribution in the photoluminescence spectrum and special dependences of photoconduction kinetics in Cu_2O specimens annealed under various conditions. Results are given for three typical specimens annealed in oxygen at 1) 1.0 mm Hg, 1070°C, 2) 0.002 mm Hg, 700°C, 3) 0.0010 mm Hg, 800°C. Specimen no. 1 exhibits photoconductivity at the long-wave end of the band, no. 3 has maximum photoconductivity at 7200 Å, and no. 2 has intermediate properties. The results are discussed in detail. The intensity of admixture absorption is correlated with that of short-wave photoluminescence bands, which are probably associated with oxygen

Card 1/2

Use of the Hall current...

is possible to examine the processes taking place in the volume alone. Hall current measurements were made with cuprous oxide. It was possible thus to establish a relationship between the carrier mobility and the resistivity of the specimens (Fig. 4), which could not be done from measurements of the Hall emf. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T. G. Shevchenko
(Kiyev State University imeni T. G. Shevchenko)

SUBMITTED: May 18, 1962

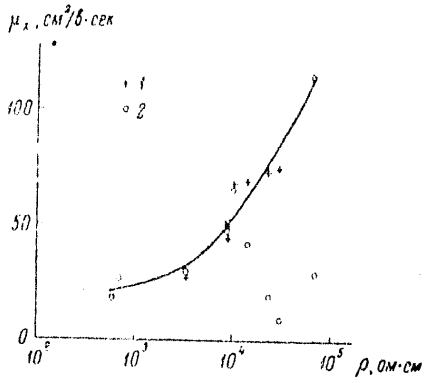


Fig. 4. Hall mobility as a function of resistivity.

Legend: (1) mobility, determined from Hall current; (2) mobility, determined from Hall e.m.f.

Card 2/2

S/181/62/004/010/019/063
B108/P104

AUTHORS: Dobrovol'skiy, V. N., and Gritsenko, Yu. I.

TITLE: Use of the Hall current in investigating the scattering of carriers in semiconductors

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 10, 1962, 2760 - 2769

TEXT: A method of measuring the Hall current is proposed. In certain cases such a method can be more useful than measurement of the Hall emf as it allows the carrier mobility to be determined from the resistivity of the specimen. The Hall current can be written as the sum of a surface and a volume current. These two components can be determined individually by measuring the total Hall current and the conductivity as depending on the voltage applied to the specimen. From this dependence of the conductivity it is possible to find conditions under which no surface bending of the bands occurs. The surface conductivity is then zero, and the total Hall current equals its volume component. Such conditions can be realized surrounding the specimen with a protective ring. When this ring is also connected to the circuit it will act as the part carrying the surface Hall current, thus eliminating surface effects in the specimen. In this way it

GORBAN', I.S.; GRITSENKO, Yu.I.; RUD'KO, S.N.

Photoluminescence and recombination of current carriers in cuprous oxide crystals. Fiz.tver.tela 3 no.7:2147-2153 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni T.G.Shevchenko.
(Cuprous oxide crystals) (Photoelectricity)

PA - 2360

Production of Monocrystalline Samples of Copper-Oxide.

A method for the production of monocrystalline Cu_2O: was developed by the author and consists in following: The crystal structure of the copper-plates is coarsened before the oxidation by re-crystallization. The early stage of oxidation is carried out at low oxidation-velocity, which is attained by the reduction of the temperature of the furnace and the partial pressure of oxygen. The electric-, thermoelectric-, and photoelectric properties of the monocrystalline and the coarse-crystalline Cu_2O-samples do not differ considerably.

Some conclusions: If the part of the admixture in the worked copper is less than 0,05 % it has no influence on the dimensions of the Cu_2O-grain. The crystal structure of the worked copper has a strong influence on the dimensions of the Cu_2O-grain. The production of the Cu_2O-grains on the occasion of the oxidation of coarse-grained copper differs from the grain-formation on the occasion of fine-grained copper (5 illustrations, 1 table, and 3 Russian references).

ASSOCIATION: State University KIYEV,
PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED:
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

(Gritsenko, Yu.I.)

PA - 2360

AUTHOR: GRITSENKO, YU.I.

TITLE: Production of monocrystalline Samples of Copper-Oxide. (Polucheniye monokristallicheskikh obraztsov zakiski medi, Russian).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiia Akad. Nauk.SSSR, Ser. Fiz., 1957, Vol 21, Nr 1, pp 153 - 157 (U.S.S.R.).

Received: 4 / 1957 Reviewed: 5 / 1957

ABSTRACT: The present paper investigates the influence of the purity and crystal -structure of the worked up copper on the size of grain of the cuprous oxide. The cuprous oxide was produced by oxidation of copper-plates in an electric furnace in an air-atmosphere at ~ 1050°. Plates with fine-crystalline and coarse-crystalline structure were used for the investigation of the influence of the crystal-structure of the worked copper. The working of the metal necessary for the production of coarse grains is discussed. An enclosure shows photographs of the surface of the recrystallized copper-plates and photographs of the surfaces of the cuprous-oxide produced by oxidation of these copper-plates at ~ 1050°. The cuprous-oxide with the coarsest crystals was produced from copper with the coarsest crystal-structure. If the copper oxidizes at from 850 to 880° always a Cu_2O-layer with grains is obtained which agree in shape and size with the copper-grains. This applies irrespective of the purification of the surface of the copper-plates.

Card 1/2

SNITKO, O.V.; GRITSENKO, Yu.I.

Longitudinal photoconductivity of cuprous oxide single crystals.
Ukr.fiz.zhur. 2 no.2:suppl:70-72. '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Institut fiziki AN URSR.
(Copper oxides)

86101

S/112/59/000/012/012/097
A052/A001

Dependence of Cu_2O Grain Sizes on the Properties of Parent Copper

ment of the crystalline structure of the primary Cu-plates by a recrystallization prior to oxidation and a low rate of oxidation in the initial stage of the process. Coarsely crystalline Cu_2O plates with individual single crystals ~ 30 120 mm^2 large have been obtained. There is one reference.

A.P.A.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract

Card 2/2

86101

9.4179

S/112/60/000/018/012/027
A052/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1960, Nr. 18, p. 12 # 24603

AUTHOR: Orlenko, Yu. I.

TITLE: Dependence of Cu_2O Grain Sizes on the Properties of Parent Copper

PERIODICAL: Nauk. shchorichnykh Radiofiz. fak. Kyivs'k. un-tu, 1956, Kyiv, 1957, pp. 489-490 (Ukrainian)

TEXT: The effect of the purity and crystalline structure of the parent Cu on grain sizes of cuprous oxide has been studied. Electrolytic Cu with 0.002-0.05% of admixtures has been used. No noticeable difference in Cu_2O grain sizes has been revealed at oxidation of Cu with various percentages of admixtures. It has been established that the larger the grain of the parent Cu the larger are individual crystals of Cu_2O. A considerable effect on Cu_2O grain sizes has the rate of formation of Cu_2O in the initial stage of oxidation. Methods of producing macrocrystalline Cu_2O from which individual Cu_2O single crystals can be easily singled out have been developed. Specific features of these methods are enlarge-

Card 1/2

GRITSENKO, V. I.

Characteristics of the long-time component of the photoconductivity of cuprous oxide. V. I. Gritsenko and V. E. Lashkarev (T. G. Shevchenko State Univ., Kiev). *Radiotekh. i Elektron.* 1, 1167–73 (1956).—It was shown previously (*C.A.* 50, 51e, 14880, 15207h) that the photocond. of Cu_2O was characterized by a set of natural times of relaxation, of which the longest at room temp. reached 34×10^{-3} sec., and the shortest $\leq 10^{-3}$ seconds. In very intense light, at which the short-time component is linear, the long-time component exhibits nonlinear dependence on light intensity. It is now found that there seem to be at least 2 types of qualitatively different centers in Cu_2O. The tests were made with specially prepd. monocrystals and were checked on coarsely cryst. material. The natural relaxation times (τ_1 and τ_2) of the two long-time components (a_1, a_2) do not vary with temp. and hence are also not dependent on the concn. of the holes. Below room temp. a_1 has an activation energy nearly equal to that of the concn. of the dark current carriers, while a_2 decreases much faster on cooling. V. H. Gottschalk

fra-ang

GRITSENKO, Yu.G.

Selecting operational parameters of vibrating hoisters for the hoisting of dry pulverized materials. TSvet.met. 36 no.2:56-61 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Granular materials) (Materials handling)

GRITSENKO, Yu. F.

Experimental determination of the minimum volume of a sample taken from diamond-bearing kimberlites. Razved. i okh. nedr 26 no.10:5-15 O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut im. S. Ordzhonikidze.
(Diamonds)

GRITSENKO, Ye.M.; GRIZODUBOV, N.I.; MIL'KOVA, Z.A.; TYAZHELOVA, G.F.; STASEYEV, G.I.

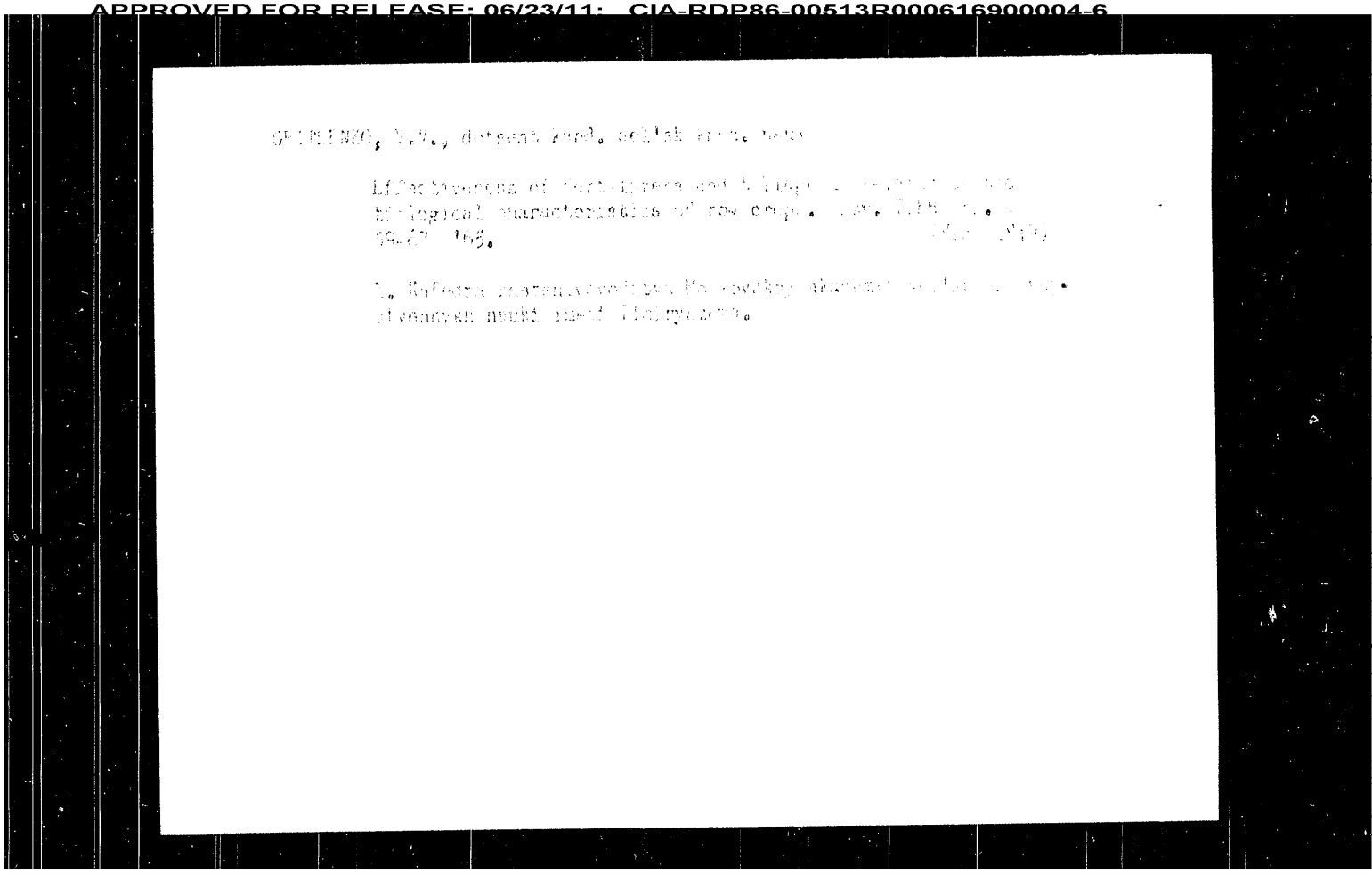
Problem deserving attention. Sakh. prom. 37 no.10:28-33 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Ramonskaya gruppovaya laboratoriya (for Gritsenko, Grizodubov).
2. Voronezhskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut (for Mil'kova).
3. Ramonskiy sakharnyy zavod (for Tyazhelova, Staseyev).

GRITSENKO, Ya.K., gornyy inzh.; TIMUSH, M.M., gornyy inzh.

Efficiency of the mechanization of mining operations in steeply dipping seams of the Donets Basin. Ugol' Ukr. 5 no.12:30-31 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Trest Gorlovskugol', Donbass.
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining)



GRITSENKO, V.V., dotsent; TEPPER, Ye.Z., dotsent; YAKOVLEV, A., aspirant; KARYGINA, L.A.

Effect of the methods of subsoiling on the properties of turf-podzolic soils and the yield of corn. Izv. TSKHA no.2:101-111 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kafedra rasteniyevodstva Sel'skokhozyaystvennoy akademii imeni Timiryazeva (for Gritsenko). 2. Kafedra zemledeliya Sel'skokhozyaystvennoy akademii imeni Timiryazeva (for Tepper). 3. Sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya imeni Timiryazeva (for Yakovlev, Karyagina).

GRITSENKO, V.V., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Cultivation of durum wheat. Izv. TSKhA no.[illegible] '61. (MIRA 16:8).

(Wheat)

GRITSENKO, V.V., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Selecting grassland mixtures for the non-Chernozem zone [with summary in English]. Izv. TSKhA no.2:89-94 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Pastures and meadows) (Rotation of crops)

GRITSENKO, V.V., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Time and method for turning over perennial grass fields in the non-Chernozem belt. Zemeledelie 6 no.7:29-33 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Tillage)

GRITSENKO, V.V.

USSR/Soil Science - Mineral Fertilizers. J-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1958, 5772

Author : Gritsenko, V.V.

Inst : TSKhA

Title : Fertilizer Effectiveness in the Non-Chernozem Belt

Orig Pub : Udobreniye i urozhay, 1956, No 10, 3-8.

Abstract : On the field husbandry experimental station of TSKhA application of N_{45} P_{67} K_{45} gave increases in wheat yields of 5 centners/hectare in 1952, 1.3 centners/hectare in 1953, and 1.1 centners/hectare in 1954. In order to acquire firm yield increases over the years it is recommended that irrigation be used, that the plowing be done at a lower level, and that organic and mineral fertilizers be applied simultaneously.

Card 1/1

GRITSENKO, V. V.

Cultivation practices for spring wheat in the non-Chernozem zone. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz lit-ry, 1955. 79 p.

GRITSENKO, V.V.

Wheat

Advance of hard wheat into the non-chernozem belt. Sov.agron. 10 no. 10, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952 1953, Unclassified.

GRITSENKO, V.K., kapitan meditsinskoy sluzhby

Sanitary measures in controlling bacillary dysentery. Voen.-med. zhur. no.8:76 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:2)

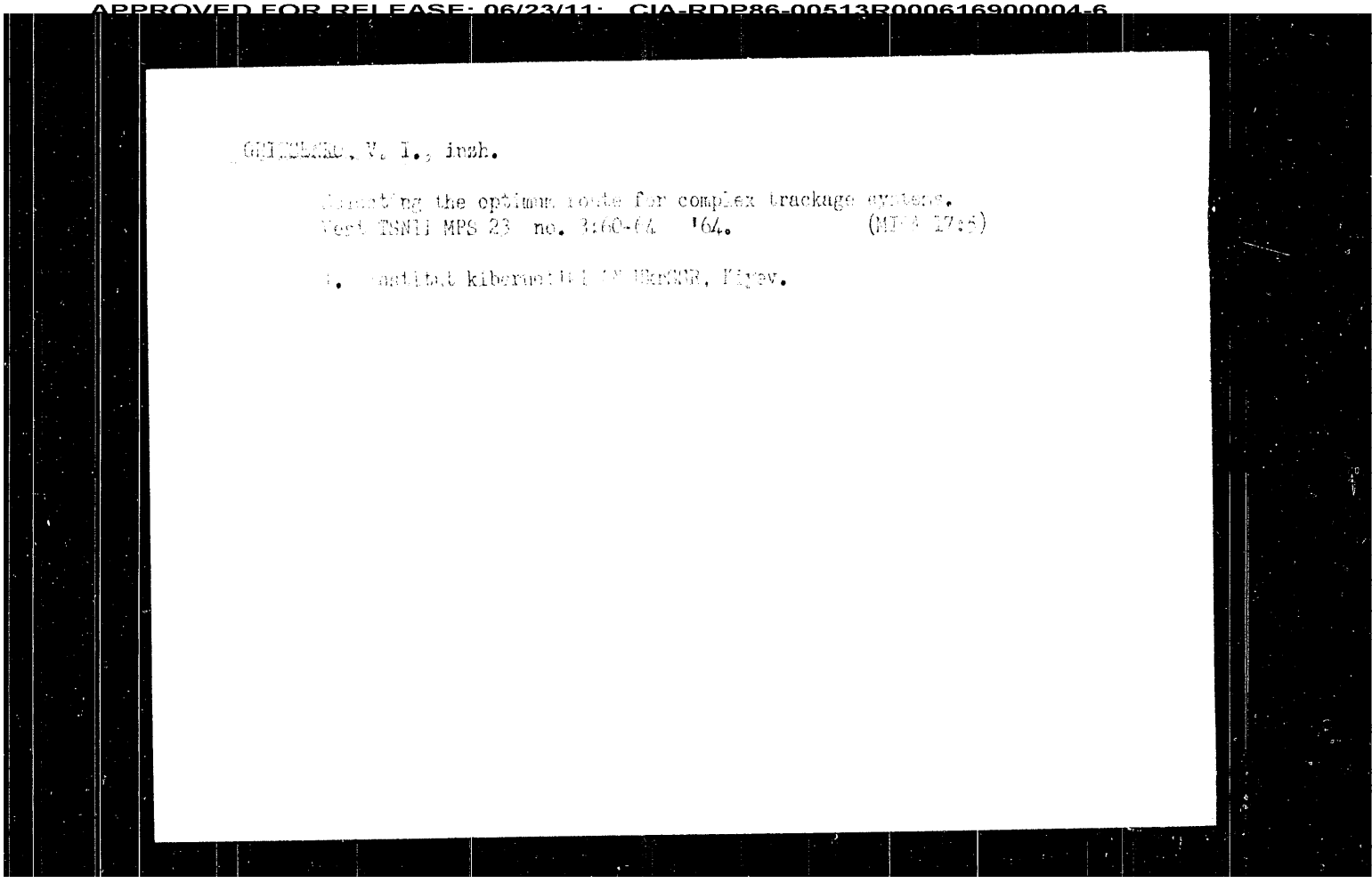
(DYSENTERY)

GRITSENKO, V.I., inzh.; RIO, B. del, kand.tekhn.nauk

Over-all automation of the dispatching control of railroad transportation at metallurgical plants. Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 18 no.3:40-43 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

STEFANOV, N.Y., kand. tekhn.nauk, prof.; OLESHKO, Grigoriy Ivanovich, kand. tekhn.nauk,dots.; DEL RIO, Bernardo, kand. tekhn.nauk, dots.; GRITSENKO, V.I., inzh.; KOSTENKO, O.A., inzh.; PARKHOMENKO, N.V., inzh.; KULESHOV, V.M., inzh.; GONCHAROV, N.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; LESHCHINSKIY, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots ; DOLABERIDZE, A.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; ZLATKOVSKIY, V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; DMITRIYEV, V.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; SHIPULIN, A.P., inzh.; SHISHLYKOV, Ye.S., red.

[Automation of the operation of hump yards using electronic computers] Avtomatizatsiia sortirovochnykh stantsii (s primeneniem vychislitel'nykh mashin. Moskva, Transport, 1964. 175 p. (MIRA 17:6)



[illegible], V. I., inzh.

Locating the optimum route for complex trackage systems.
Vest. TSNII MPS 23 no. 3:60-64 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut kibernetiki AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

PEREVERZEV, M.P., inzh.; NOVITSKIY, V.V., inzh.; GRITSENKO, V.G., inzh.

Rock pressure manifestations in the development of steeply dipping seams in the "Yanovka" hydraulic mine. Ugol'.prom. no.4:35-38 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrodobychi uglya.
(Donets Basin--Hydraulic mining) (Rock pressure)

MUSLIN, K.E.; PEREVERZEV, M.P.; NOVITSKIY, V.V.; GRITSENKO, V.G.

Improving rock pressure control in mining steeply dipping seams under conditions of the Yanovka hydraulic mine. Ugol' Ukr. 6 no.6:13-15 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrodobychi uglya.

(Donets Basin--Hydraulic mining)
(Rock pressure)

CHUBAK, A.A.; GRITSENKO, V.G., veterinarnyy tekhnik.

Treating bovine hematuria. Veterinariia 30 no.4:14-16 Ap '53. (MLRA 6:4)

1. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach Kaluzhskogo ROSKh.

B[illegible], Ya.[illegible]; [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible]

Stabilization of [illegible] [illegible] Jl. '65.

1. Lugansk[illegible]y filial Yuzhnogo nauchno-[illegible] instituta [illegible] [illegible].

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000616900004-6

BRATCHENKO, Yu.M., inzh.; [illegible]

Pneumatic apparatus for [illegible] slag melts.
Mekh. stroi. 20 no.10:27 O '63. (MIRA 16:10)

KOLESNIKOVA, Lyudmila, yunatka; GRITSENKO, Valya, yunatka; VOLKOVA, Lyudmila, yunatka; OBOTINA, Lyudmila, yunatka

"Herald of the young naturalist." IUn.nat. no.4:20-21 Ap '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Man'kovskaya srednyaya srednyaya shkola Chertkovskogo rayona (for Kolesnikova). 2. Yegorlykskaya srednyaya shkola, Yegorlykskiy rayon (for Gritsenko). 3. Kagal'nitskaya 8-letnyaya shkola Kagal'nitskogo rayona (for Volkova). 4. Gigantovskaya srednyaya shkola-internat No.2 Sal'skogo rayona (for Obotina).
(Nature study)

MAKSIMENKO, N.S.; GRITSENKO, T.P.

New plant producing fodder yeast. Gidroliz.i lesokhim.prom. 13 no.3:18-21 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Krasnodarskiy gidroliznyy zavod.
(Krasnodar--Yeast)

L 15336-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACC NR: AP6000982 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/022/0059/0059

AUTHORS: Gritsenko, T. M.; Kartsovnik, V. I.; Simenido, A. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining polyoxyalkylene polyols. Class 39, No. 176405 [announced by Vladimir Scientific Research Institute for Synthetic Resins (Vladimirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh smol)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 22, 1965, 59

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, polymerization, catalytic polymerization, quaternary amine, resin, catalyst, ammonium

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining polyoxyalkylene polyols by the polymerization of alkylene oxides in a medium of hydroxyl-containing compounds at a temperature of 50-80C in the presence of quaternary ammonium base catalysts. To increase the molecular weight of the polymers, the alcoholate or the hydroxide of tetramethyl ammonium is used as the quaternary ammonium base catalyst.

SUB CODE: 07/11/ SUBM DATE: 01Jul63

Card 1/1 UDC: 678.644'142'4

BEMFORD, K.[Bamford, C.H.]; BARB, U.[Barb, W.G.]; DZHENKINS, A. [Jenkins, A.D.]; ORYON, P.[Oryon, P.F.]; GRITSENKO, T.M., kand.khim. nauk, [translator]; MILYUTINSKAYA, R.I., kand. khim. nauk, [translator]; TRAVENNIKOV, A.N., kand. khim. nauk [translator]; MALINSKIY, Yu.M., kand. khim. nauk, red.; KHODETSKAYA, Z.F., red.; PRIDANTSEVA, S.V., tekhn. red.

[Kinetics of vinyl polymerization by radical mechanisms] Kinetike radikal'noi polimerizatsii vinilovykh soedinenii. [By] C.H. Bamford i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1961. 345 p. Translated from the English. (MIRA 15:3)
(Vinyl compound polymers) (Radicals (Chemistry))

87033

Polymerization of Acrylonitrile in the Presence of a Ziegler Catalyst

S/190/60/002/007/017/017
B020/B052

formamide at 25°C was 0.3. The application of this method for other polar vinyl monomers may be possible. There are 3 references: 2 Soviet and 1 US.

SUBMITTED: April 16, 1960

Card 2/2

87033

S/190/60/002/007/017/017
B020/B052

15.8105

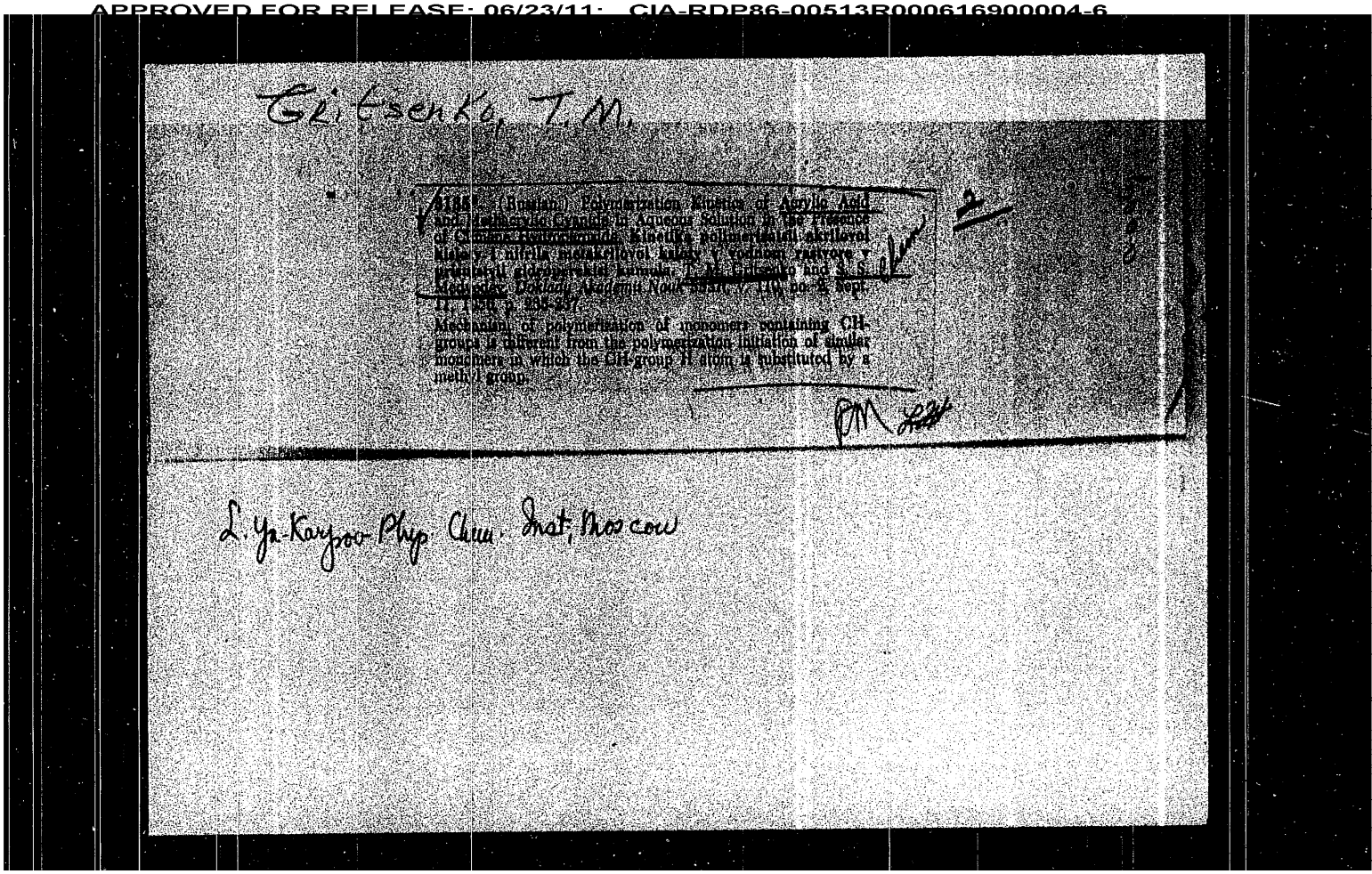
AUTHORS: Gritsenko, T. M., Yakubovich, V. S., Kartsovnik, V. I.

TITLE: Polymerization of Acrylonitrile in the Presence of a Ziegler Catalyst

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 7, p. 1122

TEXT: In the form of a letter to the editor, the authors report on their successful production of polyacrylonitrile on a Ziegler catalyst with a reduced sorption of the monomer on the catalyst by additions competing with the monomer. Acetonitrile was used as such addition. The experiments took place in the atmosphere of an inert gas at 20°C. For an example, the composition of the reaction mixture in one test was the following: 25 g of n-octane (solvent), 12 g of acrylonitrile, 0.05 g of acetonitrile, $TiCl_4$, and tributyl aluminum in a molar ratio of 1 : 1 as catalyst in an amount of 1% by weight of the reaction mixture. After 25 hours the polymer yield was 6%. The intrinsic viscosity of the polymer solution in dimethyl

Card 1/2



Gliesenko, T. M.

A165 (Russian) Polymerization Kinetics of Acrylic Acid and Methacrylic Esters in Aqueous Solution in the Presence of Oxidizing-Reducing Systems. Kinetika polimerizatsii akrilovoi kisloty i metilovykh i etilovykh efirov akrilovoi i metakrilovoi kislot v vodnom rastvore v prisutstvii okislitel'no-vosstanovitel'nykh sistem. T. M. Gliesenko and S. S. Medvedev. *Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR*, v. 114, no. 2, Sept. 11, 1957, p. 338-341.

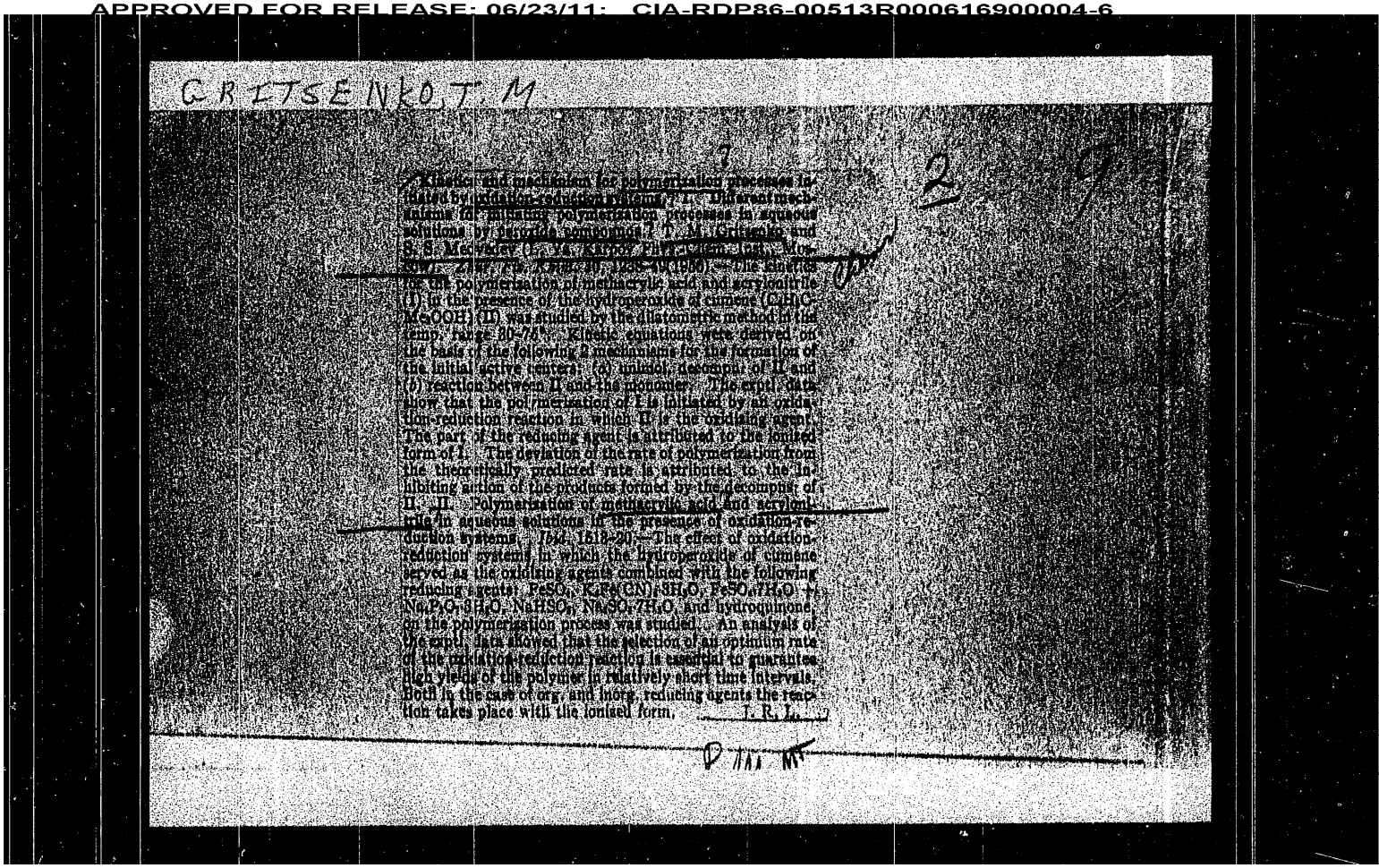
Mechanism of polymerization of monomers containing CH$_2$ groups is different from the polymerization initiation of similar monomers in which the CH$_2$ group H atom is substituted by a methyl group.

L. Ya. Karpov Phys. Chem. Inst., Moscow

GRITSENKO, T.M.; MEDVEDEV, S.S.

Kinetics and mechanism of polymerization initiated by redox systems. Part 2. Polymerization in aqueous solution of methacrylic acid and acrylonitrile in the presence of certain redox systems [with English summary in insert]. Zhur.fiz.khim. 30 no.7:1513-1520 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya.Karpova, Moskva.
(Methacrylic acid) (Acrylonitrile) (Polymerization)



GRITSENKO, T. M.

7

Kinetic and mechanism for polymerization processes initiated by oxidation-reduction systems. I. Different mechanisms for initiation polymerization processes in aqueous solutions by peroxide compounds. T. M. Gritsenko and S. S. Medvedev (L. Ya. Karpov Phys. Chem. Inst., Moscow). *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 30, 1265-9 (1956).—The kinetics of the polymerization of methacrylic acid and acrylonitrile (I) in the presence of the hydroperoxide of cumene ($C_6H_5C(Me)_2OOH$) (II) was studied by the dilatometric method in the temp. range 30–75°. Kinetic equations were derived on the basis of the following 2 mechanisms for the formation of the initial active centers: (*a*) unimol. decompn. of II and (*b*) reaction between II and the monomer. The exptl. data show that the polymerization of I is initiated by an oxidation-reduction reaction in which II is the oxidizing agent. The part of the reducing agent is attributed to the ionized form of I. The deviation of the rate of polymerization from the theoretically predicted rate is attributed to the inhibiting action of the products formed by the decompn. of II. II. Polymerization of methacrylic acid and acrylonitrile in aqueous solutions in the presence of oxidation-reduction systems. *Ibid.* 1818-20.—The effect of oxidation-reduction systems in which the hydroperoxide of cumene served as the oxidizing agent combined with the following reducing agents: $FeSO_4$, $K_4Fe(CN)_6 \cdot 3H_2O$, $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ + $Na_4P_2O_7 \cdot 6H_2O$, $NaHSO_3$, $Na_2SO_3 \cdot 7H_2O$ and hydroquinone on the polymerization process was studied. An analysis of the exptl. data showed that the selection of an optimum rate of the oxidation-reduction reaction is essential to guarantee high yields of the polymer in relatively short time intervals. Both in the case of org. and inorg. reducing agents the reaction takes place with the ionized form. I. R. L.

GRITSENKO, T.I.

Raising turkey chicks on the stalin State Farm. Ptitsevodstvo 9 no.5:19 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Starshiy zootekhnik Armavirskoy inkubatorno-ptitsevodcheskoy stantsii, Krasnodarskogo kraya.
(Turkeys)

GRITSENKO, T.G., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, red.; KELNER, A.P., izdat.red.

[Perennial grasses; collection of scientific papers] Mnogoletnie travy; sbornik nauchnykh rabot. Pod red. T.G.Gritsenko. Tashkent, Uzbekskaia Akad.sel'khoz.nauk, 1959. 125 p.
(MIRA 13:1)

1. Tashkent. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlopkovodstva.
(Grasses) (Legumes)

GRITSENKO, T.G.

Valuable book on grassland farming ("Alfalfa" by P.A. Lubenets. Reviewed by T.G. Gritsenko). Zemledelie 4 no.8:123-124 Ag '56.
(MLRA 10:1)

1. TSentral'naya selektsionnaya stantsiya SoyuzNIKhI.
(Alfalfa)

GRITSENKO, T. G.

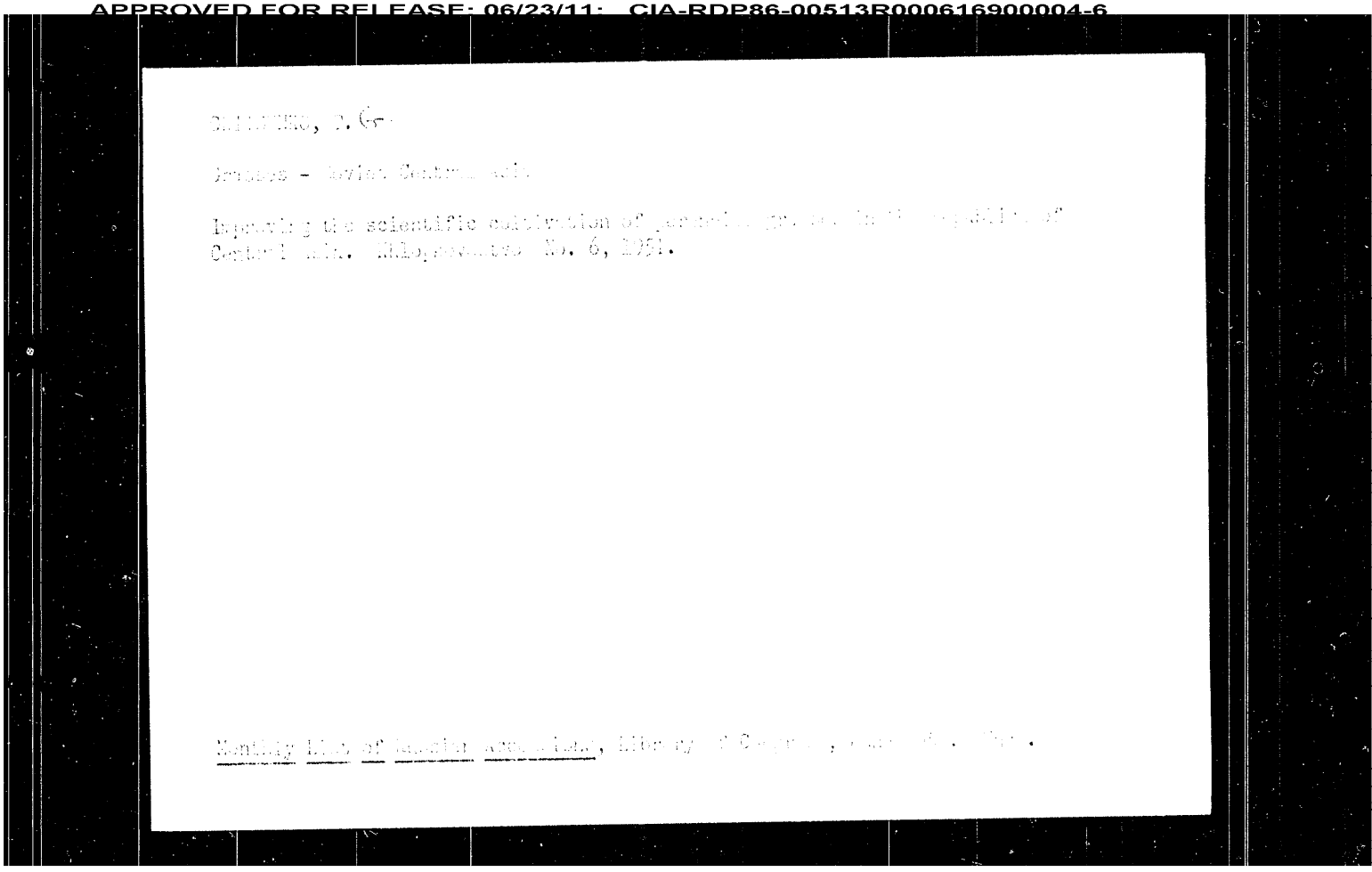
How to attain high yields of hay and perennial grass seed Tashkent, Akademiia nauk UzSSR, 1954. 21 p. (Bibliotechka kolkhoznika)

ORLYANKO, T. G.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr. 1954)

Name	Title of Work	Nominated by
Orlyanko, T. G.	"Cotton Growing" Textbook	[illegible] SST

SO: W-30604, 7 July 1954



[redacted], V. G.

[redacted] - Soviet Central Asia

Improving the scientific cultivation of [redacted] in the republics of Central Asia. Khlopkovodstvo No. 6, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, [redacted]

GRIGOR'YEV, S.G.

Machine for operating taps in ore-melting furnaces. Bezop.truda v prom. 5 no.12:32 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Dneprovskiy alyuminiyevyy zavod, g. Zaporozh'ye.
(Zaporozh'ye--Aluminum founding)

GRITSENKO, S.D. [deceased]

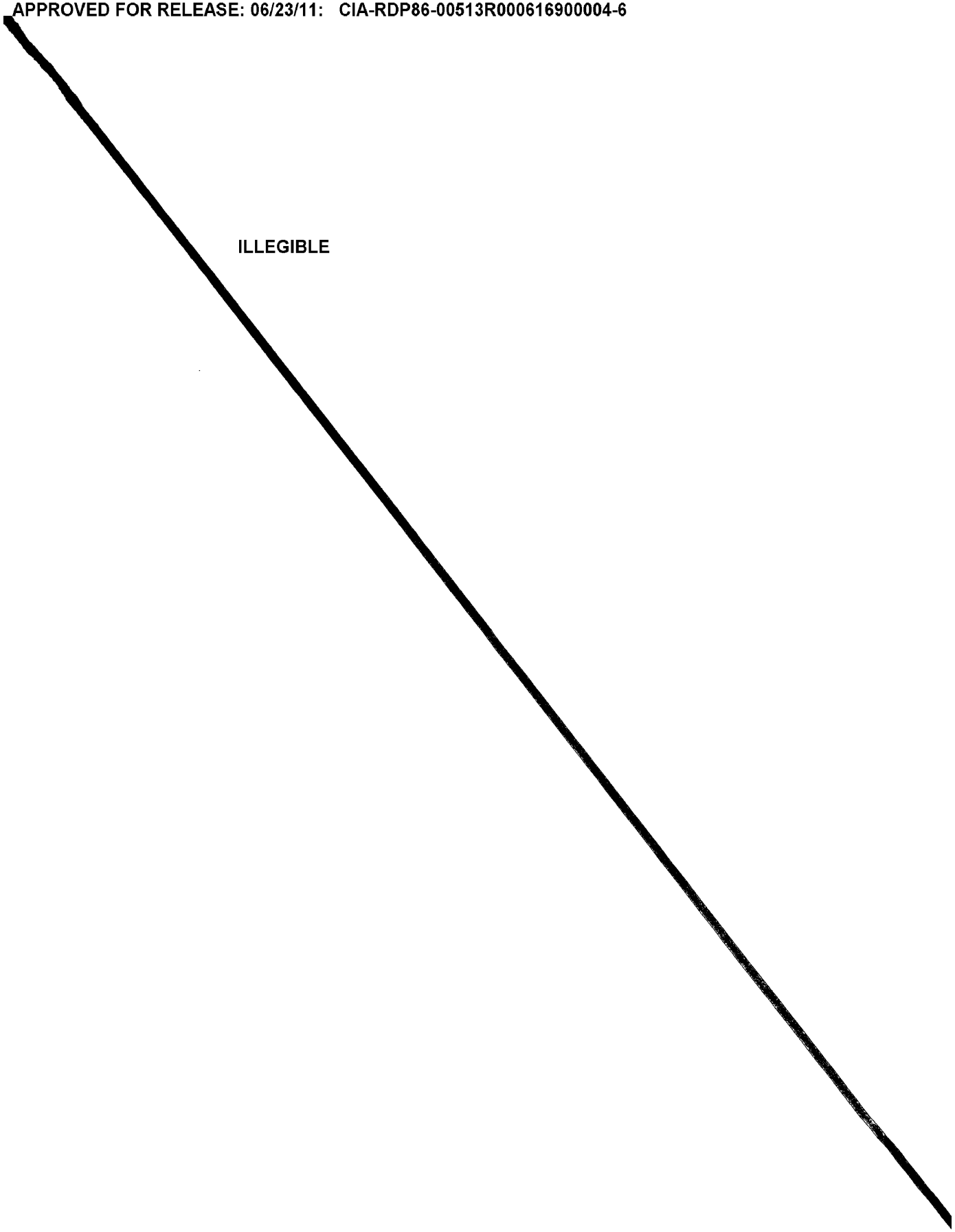
Observations of occultations of stars by the moon in 1963 in Kharkov. Biul. Inst. teor. astron. 10 no.1:90 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Khar'kovskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya.

GRITSENKO, S.[Hrytsenko, S.]

The fate of "crying trees." Znan.ta pratsia no.6:13 Je '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Rubber)

ILLEGIBLE



GRITSENKO, P. I. Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Agrobotanical description of the foxtail millets of China and the adjacent countries." Len, 1958. 15 pp (All-Union Order of Lenin Acad Agr Sci im V. I. Lenin. All-Union Inst of Plant Cultivation), 100 copies (KL, 11-58, 119)

Gritsenko R.I.

GRITSENKO, R.I.

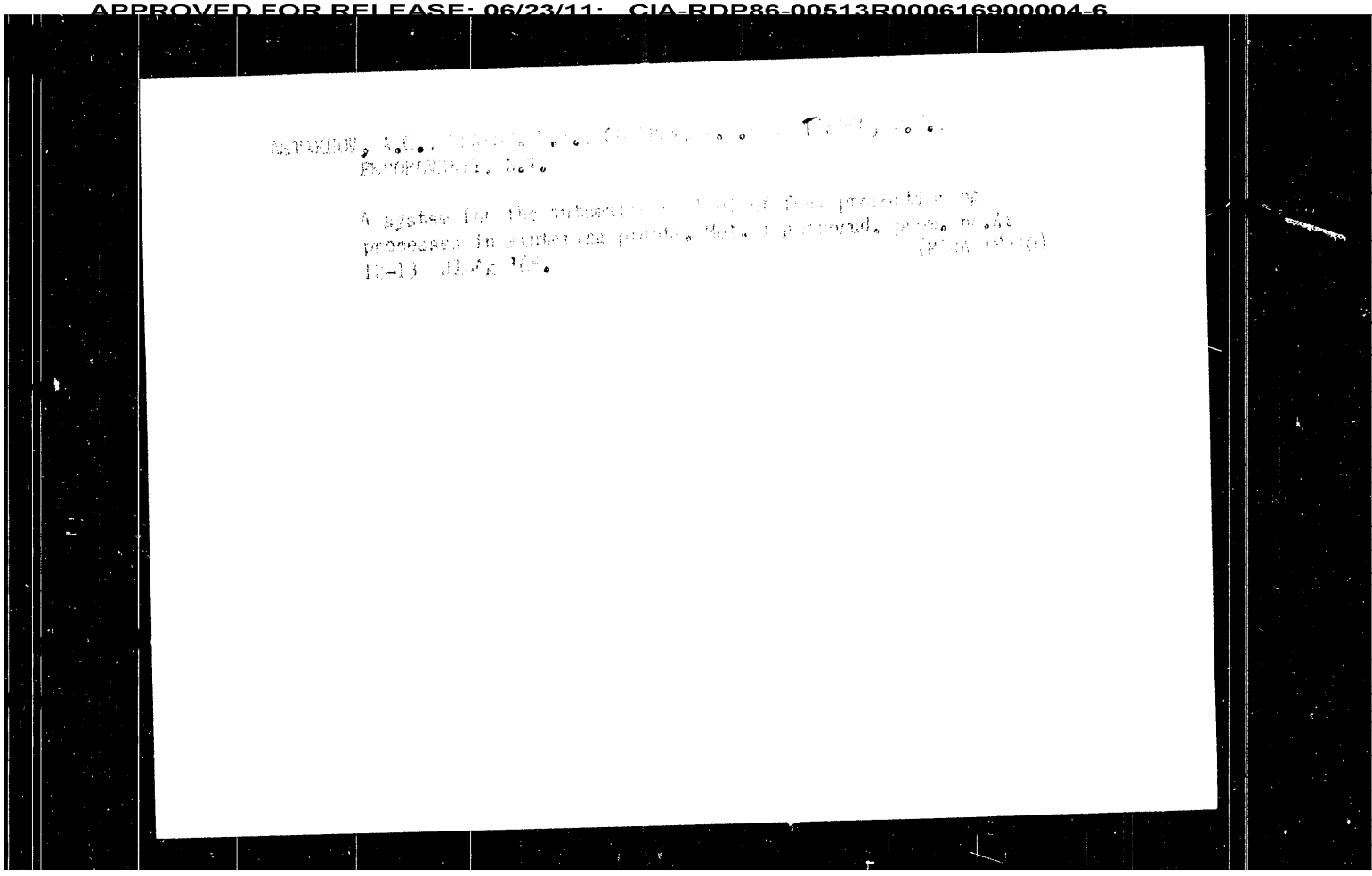
Foxtail millet of Northwestern China. Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz. 7 no.12:36 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut rasteniyvodstva.
(Millet)

GRITSENKO, P.P. [Hrytsenko, P.P.]

Kerch ores. Nauka i zhyttia 9 no.8:7-11 S '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Khersonskogo sovnarkhoza.
(Kerch Peninsula--Iron mines and mining)



POLONSKIY, Vladimir Ivanovich; KHOMYAKOV, N.M., doktor tekhn. nauk prof., retsenzent; GRITSENKO, P.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots. retsenzent; FRIK, A.O., inzh., nauchn. red.; KAN, P.M., red.

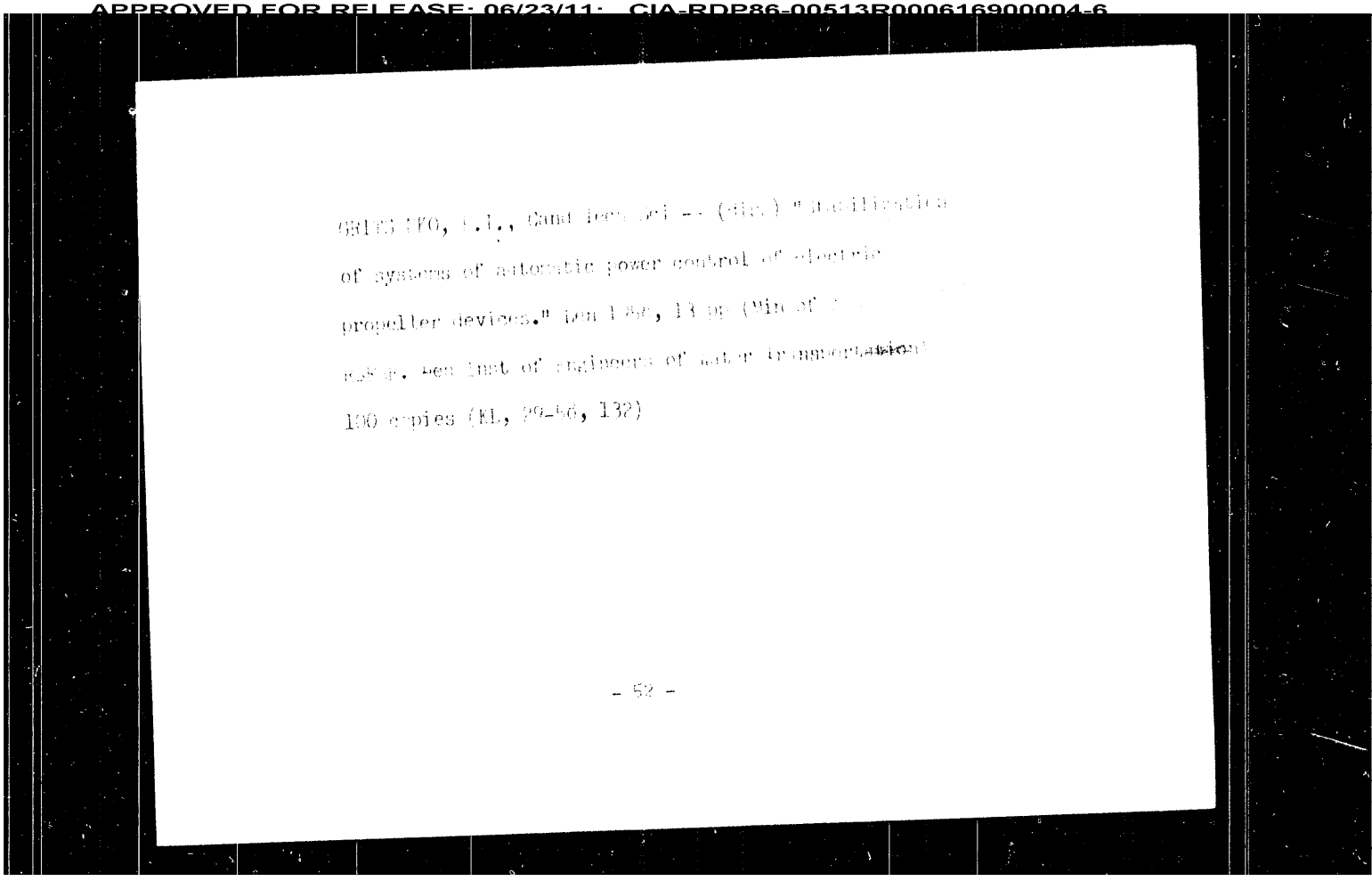
[Electric equipment and electric propulsion of ships] Elektrooborudovanie i elektrodvizhenie sudov. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 321 p. (MIRA 18:12)

NIKITIN, Gennadiy Mikhaylovich; KHOKHLOV, G.P., retsenzent; ROZHDESTVENSKIY, A.P., retsenzent; GRITSENKO, P.I., red.; KAN, P.M., red.

[Organizing the operation of the electric equipment of ships] Organizatsiia ekspluatatsii elektrooborudovaniia sudov. Moskva, Transport. 1965. 109 p. (MIRA 18:7)

GRITSENKO, P.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of including chain time constants in designing the automatic control of generator-engine systems for electric ship drives. Trudy LIVT no.9:3-6 '60. (MIRA 15:3)
(Ship propulsion, Electric) (Automatic control)

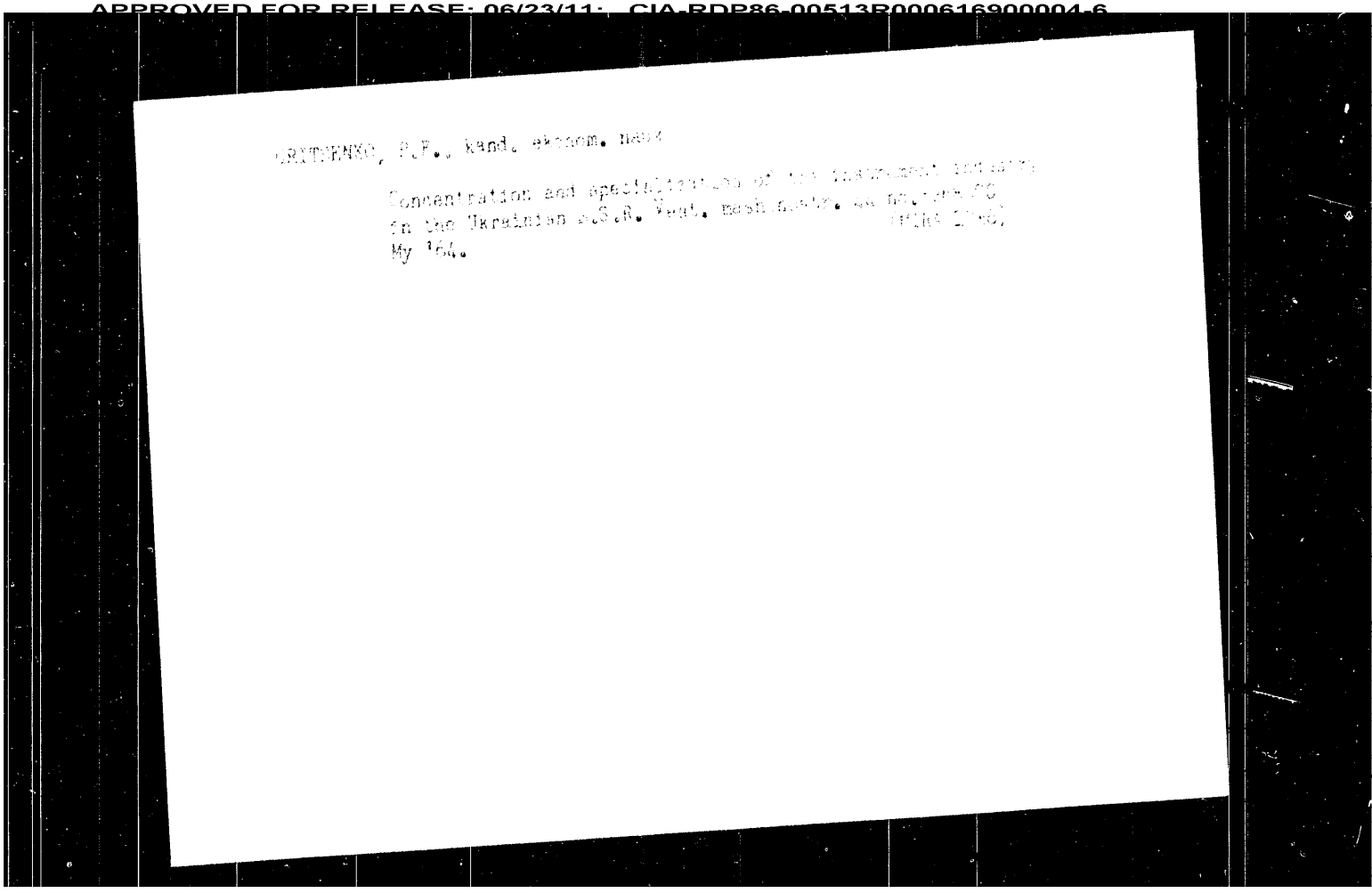


GRIGORIEV, I.I., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Modification of systems of automatic power control of electric propeller devices." Len, 1956, 13 pp (Min of [illegible] R.S.F.S.R. Len Inst of Engineers of Water Transportation) 100 copies (KL, 29-56, 132)

GRITSENKO, P.[illegible], inzh.

[illegible] the [illegible] of the mechanization and automation of industrial production in the former Kherson Economic Council. [illegible] no.3 41-43 Mr [illegible] (MIRA [illegible])

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000616900004-6



KRYTSENKO, P.F., kand. ekonom. nauk

Concentration and specialization of the lumbering industry in the Ukrainian S.S.R. Vest. mash. i stroit. no.5:20-23 My '64.

GRITSENKO, P.F., inzh.; FIDEL', V.Ya., inzh.

Using the multiple machining method in small lot production. (MIRA 15:2)
Mashinostroenie no.1:12-17 Ja-F '62.

1. Proyektno-konstruktorskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut Khersonskogo sovnarkhoza.
(Metal cutting)

GRITSENKO, P.F.

Practice in specialization in the metal-cutting tool industry. Mashinostroitel' no.10:21 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Metal-cutting tools) (Industrial management)

GRITSENKO, P.F.

Efficiency of the standardization of metal-cutting tools. Standartizatsiia 25 no.3:40 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Metal-cutting tools—Standards)

GRITSENKO, P., inzh.

Specialization in the metal-cutting tool indystry. NTO no.6:15-16 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Direktor Khersonskogo proyektno-konstruktorskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta.

(Metal-cutting industry)

GRITSENKO, P.

Utilize the natural resources of an economic region more fully.
Vop.ekon. no.1:94-97 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

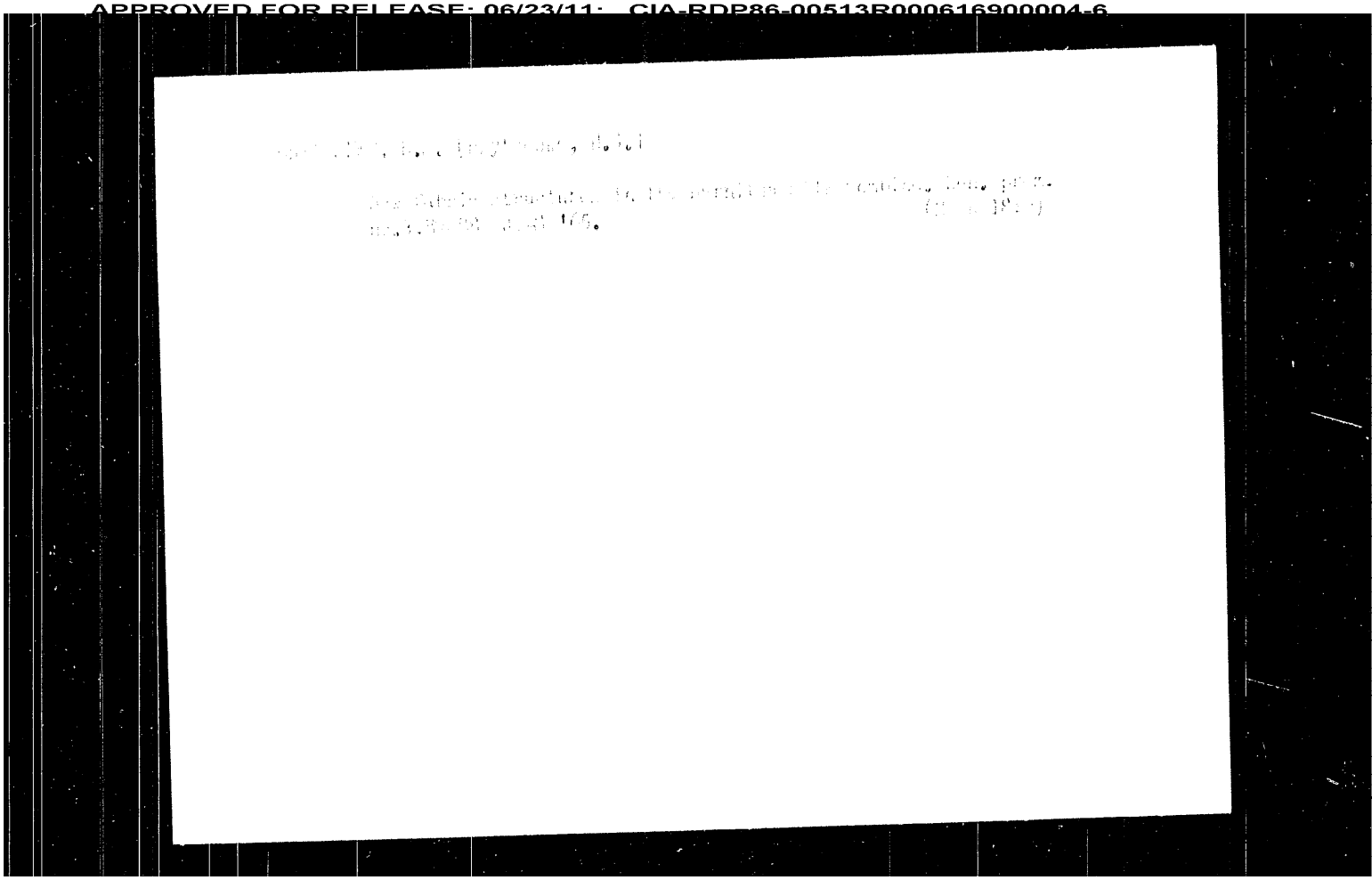
1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya sovnarkhoza Khersonskogo ekonomicheskogo administrativnogo rayona.
(Kherson Economic Region--Economic conditions)

PEDAN, G.P.; GRITSENKO, O.I.

Extraction determination of Fe^{2+} in aluminomagnesium ferrites.
Zav.lab. 29 no.5:546 '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Iron--Analysis) (Ferrates)

GRITSENKO, O.F.

Age and rate of growth of the Pacific rockfish in the Bering Sea. Trudy VNIRO 48:313-316 '63. (MIRA 17:2)



GRITSENKO, N.S. [Hrytsenko, N.S.]

Fabrics with new structures manufactured by the Darnitsa Silk Mills. Leh. prom. no.2:15-16 Ap-Je '64. (MIRA 17:7)

GRITSENKO, N.S. [Hrytsenko, H.S.]

Fabrics manufactured by the Darnitsa Silk Combine. Leh.prom. no. 3:34-36 Jl-S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

GRITSENKO, Mikhail Pavlovich

[Economic development of the Chuvash A.S.S.R. ...] in the post-war period (1946-1960) [...] razvitie Chuvashskoi ... (1946-1960 gg.). Cheboksary, Chuvashskoe knizhnoe ... 1963. 256 p. (MIRA 17:10)

GRITSENKO, N.N.

Inspiring outlooks. NTO 5 no.1:2-4 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Vsesoyuznogo soveta nauchno-tekhnicheskikh obshchestv.

(Russia--Economic policy)

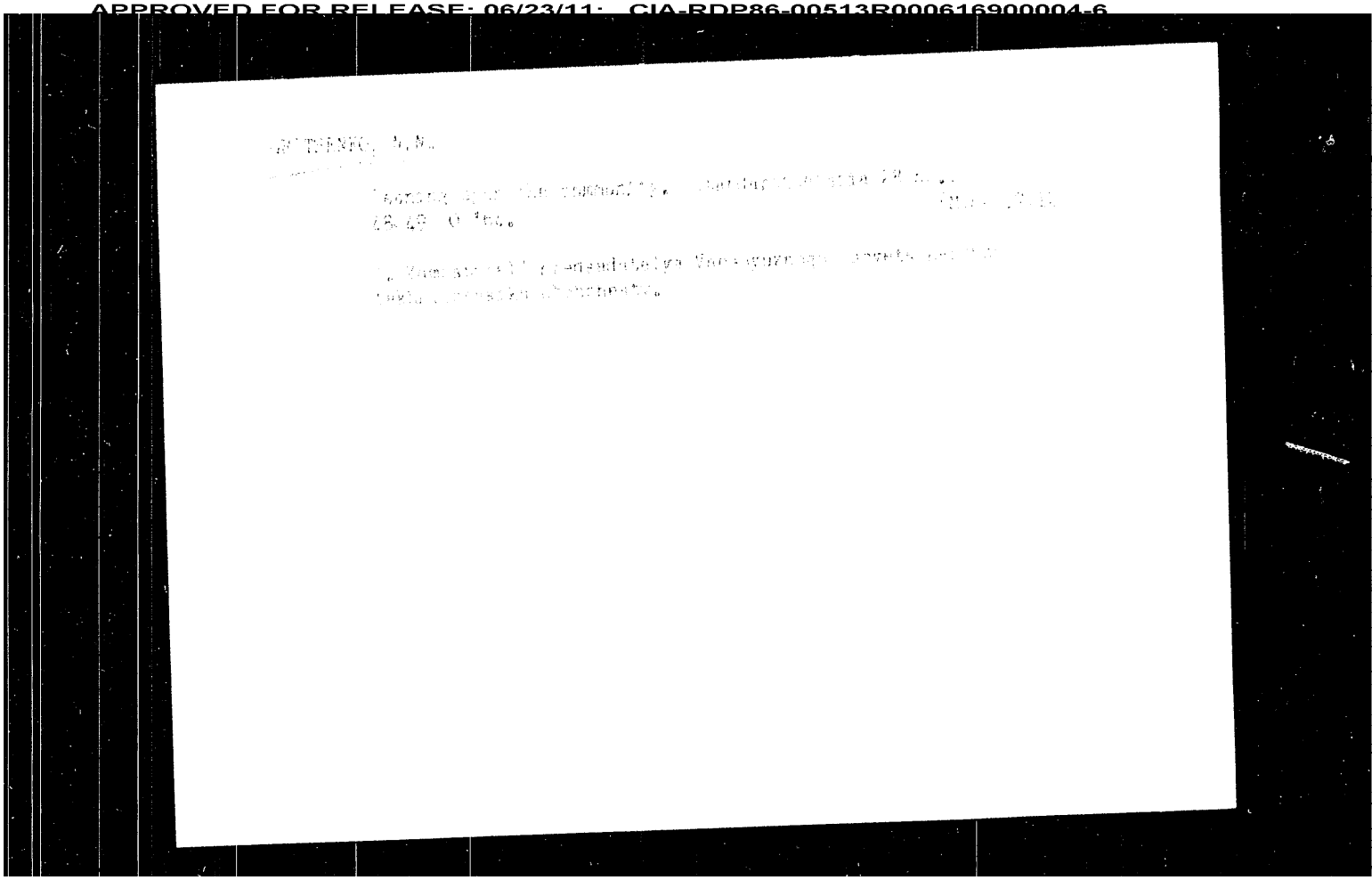
ZOTOV, V.P.; SILUYANOV, V.G.; GUGINA, Ye.F.; AUERMAN, L.Ya.; ALEKHINA, M.S.; BEZZUBOV, A.D.; BODROV, V.A.; BUDNYY, A.V.; BURTSEV, Ye.L.; VAYNSHTEYN, V.O.; GAVRILOV, A.N.; GORBATOV, V.M.; GRITSENKO, N.N.; DOLGUSHEVA, L.I.; YEDYGENOV, K.Ye.; ZHURAVLEVA, S.S.; ZACHESKIN, Ya.A.; IVKIN, A.P.; IZOTOV, A.K.; IL'INSKIY, N.A.; IRINARKHOVA, A.M.; KARPENKO, A.K.; LYSOGOR, P.M.; LUPISH, A.T.; OLEYNIKOV, V.V.; ORANZHEREYEVA, V.F.; PETROV, N.A.; PYATIBRATOV, M.A.; ROMANOV, A.N.; RAUBE, P.V.; RYZHENKO, L.P.; SEMYKIN, A.A.; SHEFER, A.P.

G.IA.Ivanov; obituary. NTO 4 no.10:39 O '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Ivanov, Georgii IAkovlevich, 1897-1962)

GRITSENKO, N.I., inzh.

Use of methods of correlation in planning the cost of coal in the mine. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. 5 no.9:53-56 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Khar'kovskiy inzhenerno-ekonomicheskiy institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy ekonomiki i organizatsii gornogo proizvodstva.
(Coal mines and mining--Costs)



GRITSENKO, N.

Introduce innovations urgently. NTO 6 no.6:2-5 Je '64.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Predsedatel' smotrovoy komissii i zamestitel' predsedatelya Vsesoyuznogo soveta nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva.

GRICENKO, N. [Gritsenko, N.]; SOLOWIEW, S. [Solov'yev, S.]

NTO, scientific and technical associations in the U.S.S.R. Przegl techn 84 no.45:3 10 N '63.

1. Wiceprzewodniczacy WS NTO (for Gricenko)

GRITSENKO, N.

New forms of extracurricular work. Prof.-tekh. obr. 19 no.12:23-24 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Vocational education)
(Student activities)

GRITSENKO, N.

Friends meet in Prague. NTO 4 no.8:50-53 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Vsesoyuznogo soveta nauchno-tekhnicheskikh obshchestv.
(Technical societies)
(Russia--Relations (General) with foreign countries)

GRITSENKO, Nikolay Nikolayevich; KACHANOV, Viktor Semenovich; KAPLUNOV, A.S., red.; SAVCHENKO, Ye.V., tekhn.red.

[Communist Youth League in the struggle for technological progress] Komsomol v bor'be za tekhnicheskii progress. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1961. 43 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser.10, Molodezhnaia, no.3). (MIRA 14:2)
(Communist Youth League)
(Efficiency, Industrial)

GRITSENKO, Nikolay

Let us discover new treasures of the earth. IUn. tekh. 3 no.6:1-4 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1.Zamestitel' zaveduyushchego otdelom rabochey molodezhi TSentral'nogo komiteta Vsesoyuznogo Leninskogo kommunisticheskogo soyuza molodezhi.
(Geological survey)

AUTHOR: Gritsenko, N. SOV-27-58-8-15/27

TITLE: Good Recreation for Students (Khoroshiy otdykh uchashchikhsya)

PERIODICAL: Professional'no-tekhnicheskoye obrazovaniye, 1958, Nr 8, pp 25-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Camping and traveling during the summer holidays is becoming popular among students. Students gather during their vacations in special camps, where they engage in sports and other recreational activities.

1. Sports--USSR

Card 1/1

GRITSENKO, N.

Introduction of new equipment should be under public control. NTO 5 no.6:11-13 Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Vsesoyuznogo soveta nauchno-tekhnicheskikh obshchestv.

ACC NR: AT7005069

Eastern SSSR. These relationships served to set up the regression equations which are tabulated. From these equations the average monthly earth's surface temperature may be prognosticated. Orig. art. has: 4 tables and 1 equation.

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT7005069 SOURCE CODE: UR/2546/66/000/154/0018/0022

AUTHORS: Gritsenko, M. V.; Tsepkanova, Ye. I. (deceased)

ORG: none

TITLE: Prognosis of an average monthly temperature in the lower half of the troposphere and at the earth's surface

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov. Trudy, no. 154, 1966. Vzaimodeystviye protsessov v stratosfere i troposfere i dolgosrochnyye prognozy pogody (Interaction of processes in the stratosphere and troposphere and long-range weather forecasting), 18-22

TOPIC TAGS: long range weather forecasting, atmospheric temperature, troposphere, atmospheric model

ABSTRACT: A method for forecasting an average monthly temperature for the lower half of the troposphere (layer from earth to 500 millibars) and at the earth's surface is established by expanding the previous work of the authors (M. V. Gritsenko and Ye. I. Tsepkanova. Metodika prognoza znaka baricheskogopolya i sredney temperatury na mesyats. Trudy TsIP, vyp. 124, 1963). This method is based on a study dealing with the horizontal transfer of air for the preceeding 25 days. The study involves a distance of 1800 km toward the cold and toward the warm air, thus giving a span of 3600 km of warm and cold air masses. A relationship between the temperature of the troposphere layer and that at the earth was established for 22 points of the European and 20 points of the Far

Card 1/2

GRITSENKO, M.V.; TSEPKANOVA, Ye.I.

Development of forecasting methods for the conservation and change of the pressure field sign and the mean temperature for 10 days depending on the initial pressure and thermal fields. Trudy TSIP no.124:48-67 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Weather forecasting)

GRITSENKO, M.V.

New meteorological fire hazard scale for forests. Meteor. i gidrol. no.3:32-37 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Forest fires)

GRITSENKO, M.V.; DMITRIYEVA, Yu.N.

Selection of analogues. Trudy TSIP no.87:51-56 '59.
(MIRA 12:8)

(Weather forecasting)

Effect of Advection of Different Layers of the Atmosphere on Cyclone and Anticyclone Shifts

SOV/50-59-2-6/25

is summarized as follows: an important number of the cyclones and anticyclones shift in accordance with a definite advection in the upper layers. However, it is difficult to compile accurate statistics on this fact, since there are only few qualified radioprobes in higher layers. There are 4 figures, 4 tables and 8 Soviet references.

Card 4/4

of at least 3^{0} per 100 km was noted. The extent of pressure change in the cyclones may be determined by means of diagram 4 contained in the present article, and the direction of the cyclone shift by means of figure 2 (that is to say, in cases where a definite temperature boundary can be observed). In table 4 the more difficult cases of the analysis and forecasting of cyclone and anticyclone shifts are discussed. These are cases in which no temperature difference can be noted. The data obtained by the authors showed that heat- and cold centers have a great influence upon the shifts of barometric formations in cases in which the centers are rather immobile and where no advection can be found. Studies of cases with rather immobile barometric formations showed that within the range of these barometric formations no well developed temperature discontinuity line is to be found in any of these cases, neither in the center nor at the periphery. At the same time, no advection occurs in the upper troposphere layers. Such barometric formations are most often found below heat- or cold centers. The article

Effect of Advection of Different Layers of the Atmosphere on Cyclone and Anticyclone Shifts

SOV/56-59-2-6/25

In this article to determine the direction of shift of cyclones and anticyclones in dependence on the advection in different layers of the atmosphere. The evaluation of data obtained by measurements is given in the article. It is shown that with great differences in air temperature in the lower troposphere layer the temperature change in the cyclone or anticyclone system is determined mainly by the air temperature change in the lower layer (1-4 km). This means that the shift of the warm air is accompanied by falling pressure in the cyclone area, since the denser air is replaced by less dense one. Behind the cyclone the pressure increases as a result of the denser air flowing in. In order to find a positive answer to the question of how to determine the direction of shift of cyclones in dependence upon the advection data obtained over the periods June-December 1955 as well as January-May and November-December 1956 were evaluated. In the case of shifts of cyclones and anticyclones in whose centers considerable temperature differences are to be found experience showed that these shifts occur along a line at which a temperature discontinuity

Card 2/4

3(7) SOV/50-59-2-6/25

AUTHORS: Kashin, K. I., Gritsenko, M. V.

TITLE: Effect of Advection of Different Layers of the Atmosphere on Cyclone and Anticyclone Shifts (Vliyaniye advektsii razlichnykh sloyev atmosfery na peremeshcheniye tsiklonov i antitsiklonov)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1959, Nr 2, pp 30 - 35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is shown that it is not necessary to use the concept of pressure transport in explaining the formation and shifting of cyclones. The air shift which causes the advective pressure change (due to temperature advection) can be calculated from the direction and velocity of the wind and on the basis of the temperature gradient. Likewise the shift of heat and cold centers can be calculated from the direction and velocity of the wind. However, it is very difficult in practice to determine this shift. The cyclones and anticyclones shift into heat- and cold centers (Ref 7), i.e. in those cases in which the pressure change is mainly due to dynamic factors. Since at present no method is known for the determination of these factors, the attempt is made

Card 1/4

The Connection Between Air Temperature and Moisture Deficiency

the moisture deficiency for continental and littoral stations. There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

1. Meteorology 2. Humidity--Temperature factors 3. Humidity --Climatic factors

Card 3/3

The Connection Between Air Temperature and Moisture Deficiency

(table 1), the maximum deviations amount to 3-4 mb From the data of table 1 is to be seen that diagrams of the above-mentioned type can actually be plotted for 29 points of the USSR (figure 1). The differences in the nature of the connection are explained by the fact that one and the same temperature is in individual months caused by different synoptical situations Diagrams for littoral stations show a different nature of connection when they are plotted for stations at different seas The direction of wind and the temperature difference between the continent and the water are decisive factors here In the littoral stations a lower value of moisture deficiency than in the continental stations corresponds to one and the same temperature The diagram of the littoral stations may not be united for different oceans. The difference under review (table 2) is in individual months dependent on one or the other of synoptical processes above the continent and the littoral zone. For the characteristic of the danger of forest fires it would be expedient to plot detailed diagrams. For prognoses they could at most remain valid for 3 days. Table 3 shows the average values of

AUTHORS: Kashin, K I., Gritsenko, M V. 30-58-5-5/20

TITLE: The Connection Between Air Temperature and Moisture Deficiency (Svyaz' temperatury vozdukha s defitsitom vlazhnosti)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 5, pp 2-5 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This connection had to be determined during the elaboration of the forecasts of the danger of forest fires. A short survey of publications on this problem in other fields is given (references 1-4). In order to determine in which manner the nature of this connection changes according to the time of year, diagrams for several points of the USSR and for every individual month were separately constructed. On the basis of those the authors came to the conclusion that the continental stations yield a more or less equal connection of the investigated elements within each month. In Syktyvkar, Moscow, Petrozavodsk, Minsk, Sverdlovsk, Omsk and Krasnoyarsk the average deviation of the moisture deficiency corresponding to the temperatures of 10, 15 and 20° C (in May) and 20, 25 and 30°C (in August) only varies within the range of 1-2 mb

Card 1/3

KASHIN, K.I.; GRITSENKO, M.V.

Surface of zero pressure changes. Meteor.i gidrol. no.8:9-13 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:11)

(Atmospheric pressure)

AID P -

Subject : USSR/Meteorology

Card 1/1 Pub. 71-a - 28/35

Author : Romanov, N. N.

Title : Review of the article of K. I. Kashin and M. V. [illegible] "On changes of pressure at the earth surface"

Periodical : Met. i. gidr., 6, 59-60, N/D 1955

Abstract : This article appeared in the No. 5, 1954 issue of this periodical. The reviewer criticizes the article for careless and "foggy" deliberations on the movement of air and turbulence.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

GRITSENKO, M. V. and KASHIN, K. I.

"Problem of Movement of Cyclones and Anticyclones".
Meteorol. i gidrologiya, No 6, pp 3-7, 1954.

Out of 77 cyclones 75 were moving in a region where on the preceding day foci of heat were situated at the 500-mb surface. Anticyclones in 30 cases out of 45 were moving in the direction of the focus of cold. A cyclone that has appeared in the neighborhood of a focus of cold becomes slightly mobile and filled up; the same can be said about an anticyclone that has appeared in the neighborhood of warm air. (RZhGeol, No 8, 1955)

SO: Sum No 884, 9 Apr 1956